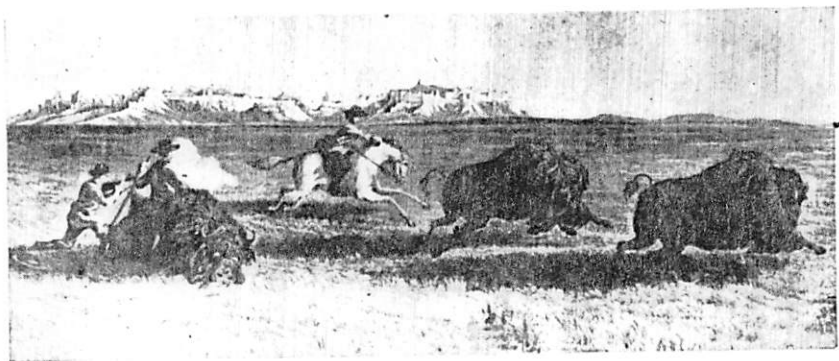


the herd. We all made a charge upon them from the bluffs into the plain, but when we reached the plain, we soon overtook them, and each man singled out his game. We made choice generally of cows, and then rushed to the side of them, and fired upon them with our pistols which we found much better to carry than our rifles, which were very cumbersome in running. I killed a cow and a calf.

"I then saw O. P. Rockwell with three bulls a-bay on the prairie. We ran to his assistance, and surrounded them and commenced firing. They bolted ahead. I put spurs to my horse, and ran in front and was within about



BUFFALO HUNT, BY J. T. HARWOOD

a rod of them, when they pitched at me and gave me a chase for a fight. It hurried me to get out of their way.

"We killed three cows, three bulls, and five calves, making eleven in all.

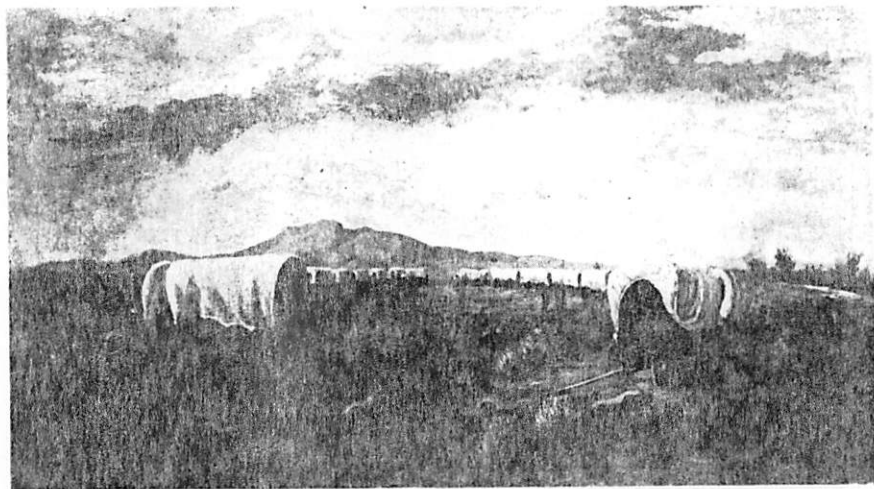
"In the morning, Solomon Hancock had gone out to hunt buffalo on foot. As he did not return in the evening, we felt greatly concerned about him; but in the morning he returned having killed a three year old cow, which he watched during the night to keep the wolves from eating her. He shot one wolf and the rest ran away.

"This was our first day's buffalo hunt, and we considered the results quite good inasmuch as we were all strangers to a buffalo hunt, very few of us having ever seen one before. We dressed our meat, and the wagons came from the camp to take it."

* Willford Woodruff, *Journal*, May 1, 1847, Ms.

Explorations and colonizations. Next day, July twenty-fifth, was Sunday. So religious services were held out in the open, at which Orson Pratt preached the main discourse. The pioneer leader, who was sick, laid down the law to be followed in the possession of land, water, and timber. These were to be owned, not by particular individuals for their own profit, but by the community, which was to distribute them with a view to the benefit of the group, both those who were in the valley and those who were on the way.

On Monday exploration began. Men ascended the hill to the north, which they named Ensign, and on Tuesday, took a bath in the salt waters of the lake, near Black Rock. On the whole, the men felt satisfied with the new home, especially after some Ute Indians visited them in camp, with amicable, if curious, intentions.



From a painting by Samuel H. Jepperson.

FIGURE 60—Mormon immigrant train.

Utah - Resources

On July 29, a detachment of the Mormon Battalion, under Captain James Brown, arrived in the valley. Numbering more than a hundred, they had come from Pueblo, Colorado, where they awaited orders to march to California when their term of enlistment expired. The main body of the Battalion, recruited from the Mormon camps in the east, was now in the coast country. In August, Brigham Young, with a hundred men, left for the Missouri River, and later in the same month another company, numbering close to two thousand, reached the valley. October saw the arrival of some more Battalion men from the west, with a stock of much-needed provisions.

That first winter was spent in the Old Fort, a series of cabins on what is now known as Pioneer Square, in the west part of Salt Lake City. It was an open winter.

Meantime explorations went on. Parley P. Pratt and others made a trip into what is now Utah County; Perrigrine Sessions settled in what is now Bountiful; Thomas Grover founded a home in the present Centerville; Hector C. Haight moved into what is known as Kaysville; and Captain Brown,